The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

A PRINCE'S ADVENTURE.

Prince Herman von Altenburg was one evening returning leisurely on horseback from the races of St. Cloud; it was a warm, starlight summer evening; the Prince and his horse were very good friends, that letting the bridle flow on the mane, he allowed the horse to have his own way with regard to the pace he went, as well as to the road he took. For some time in this amicable fashion, they wandered on until all at once the Prince was aroused from his reverie by the sounds of a most delicious female voice singing Schubert's "Serenade."

The horse, not as sensible as the Prince to sweet sounds, was proceeding calmly on his way, but his master asserted his superior taste by seizing the rein and bringing him to a dead halt.

Then the Prince, like a Prince in enchanted story, looked around him and discovered that he had stopped just in front of a very thick hedge of firs, laurels and rose bushes, enclosed by an iron fence, apparently surrounding the grounds of some country house, but entirely concealing it from his view. Another glance showed him that he was in a long, shady lane, evidently very unfrequented, for the road even was overgrown with grass. Still the voice continued to pour forth its melody, the Prince sat entranced, whilst the horse began to nibble the fresh leaves within his reach.

The Prince was of a susceptible temperament, an admirable musician, and, besides, time, place and circumstances being favorable and inspiring, the Prince was entranced and charmed.

After fully admiring the voice, the brilliant accompaniment, and the expression of the singer, the Prince began to wonder what the woman who possessed all these advantages was like.

Young, of course, she was, from the freshness of her voice—possessed of refined taste, or she would not have chosen Schubert's music; full of feeling, capable of passion, or she could not have infused both as she did into this thrilling love song.

As the Prince pondered, the strain changed, and the hand lightly touching the notes, the voice began in a low tone, as though recording some passing memory, to murmur the part of Azucena in the prison duett.

At this, the Prince, who possessed, besides a very handsome person, rank and riches, a lovely tenor voice, began instantly to sing Manrico's part in the duett.

The voice within stopped instantly; the Prince also, for he fancied the cantatrice was offended; but a flush of pleasure mounted to his brow as he heard the symphony of the recitative preceding the duett, and heard the voice begin it from the very first note.

Prince Herman, his heart beating with curiosity, sang his part correctly, the voices harmonizing in the most charming manner.

When the duett concluded, the Prince paused for an instant—all was silent. He began to call bravo in his loudest tones, but no reply came, and the music had stopped.

There was nothing more to be done; it was growing dark; the Prince was too well bred to attempt entering the garden, and his horse was growing exceedingly impatient. The Prince, exclaiming, in a loud voice, "a demain," accordingly rode off.

Prince Herman von Altenburg, who, spite of his German name, was a thorough Parisian, owing nothing to Germany but his birth and fortune, which he had transferred to the French stocks, rode home at a full gallop.

Prince Herman enjoyed Paris as men of fashion and fortune enjoy it. Yet sometimes its amusements and its delights would, spite of all, get tinged with a shade of monotony and ennui. Now, this adventure had such novelty in it, began so very unlike all other Parisian intrigues, left such immense scope for the imagination that Prince Herman positively scarcely slept that night, and found the next day, though he tried the club, the Bois, and a long smoke and mulled champagne at Mlle Olympes, most tremendously long.

At the same hour as the evening before, the Prince and his horse were beneath the shady trees of the cottage. Probably those within might have been watching, for scarcely had he halted before the voice of the previous evening began again to sing.

The Prince listened in ecstacy and applauded with enthusiasm; he had, however, come prepared to carry this adventure a little further. He had written a note expressive of his admirations expressive of his impatient desire to behold the singer whom his fancy painted to him with every perfection under heaven, and whose voice had reached his heart.

This Herman, at all risks, threw over the fence, and then he and his horse waited.

"There can be no danger in my note," said he, "for if there were a husband she could not have ventured to sing. Shall I get an answer?"

A stone with a note wrapped around it, which almost hit his horse's ears, came now in reply.

It was too dark to read it, so all Herman could do was to gallop back to Paris as fast as possible, rush to the house, throw the reins to his groom, and shutting himself in his library, tear open the note. Thus it ran:

"The nightingale sings by night because by her voice only can she charm; nature has given no other attraction, for her plumage is dark and ugly. MADELEINE.

"Madeleine, her name is Madeleine!" exclaimed Herman, "that is something; she pretends to say that like the nightingale, her voice is her only charm; but can a woman with such a voice, with such a soul be ugly? Impossible!"

On this theme, with many variations, he replied to the mysterious note, and so, too, a correspondence was for some weeks carried on between them—the meetings taking place as usual with the hedge between them, and music being the language in which they spoke to each other.

Prince Herman did not tire of this adventure; nay, it absorbed him so much that he presented Mlle. Olympe with an opal and diamond bracelets, she gracefully accepted in exchange for his love, and took an eternal leave of her which did not even cost him a sigh.

One evening, instead of a note a small package was thrown over. Herman was not long in reaching Paris, and in opening it; the letter however, which accompanied it, was first read.

"The time is come when we must either meet or part forever; we cannot continue as we are; I think from certain feelings and presentiments in which I have great faith, that you are the being destined for me; if so your soul will recognize me without your eyes having first seen me. I send you two portraits, one is mine, the other is the portrait of my cousin. Look well at both of them, decide which is mine; if sympathy directs you rightly our destiny is decided. Send me back the portrait you think is not me, keep mine. If you mistake the portrait we shall be spared a greater mistake, and we will never think of each other again, for I am a fatalist, and would go against the decrees of what blindly we call fate, but which is in reality the influence of magnetism and secret sympathy of organization."

Herman tore open the paper; two partel portraits of two beautiful female heads were before him. Both about the same age, between twenty-three and twenty-five, both full of intellect, grace and distinction. How was he to choose; what did his heart say? Nothing. He admired both equally. In vain he tried to disparage one in favor of the other. Scarcely did he begin to try to find fault with one before it struck him that probably that was his incognita, and he hastened to find fault with the other; sympathy and magnetism did not assist him.

At last unable to decide, Herman thought of no other means than of leaving the decision to fate. Accordingly he closed his eyes, and throwing both portraits up, determined that the one that fell with its face upwards he would adopt as the possessor of the beautiful voice.

In a few minutes the experiment was tried; one portrait smiled upon him, the other lay with its face on the soft carpet.

Hastily picking it up, Herman, without giving a glance at it, restored it to its envelope, and pressed his lips on the other whom fate had decided to be the woman he had loved without seeing her.

His horse was but a very short time going next day from Paris to the lane beyond St. Cloud. In an instant at the first sound of the piano the portrait was over the hedge.

Then there was an exclamation of delight, and the rich tones of the voice that sang so beautifully, cried:

"Come!"

Herman rode rapidly round to the gate, opened it, and in a few minutes Herman's horse was in a comfortable stable, whilst Herman himself was in a luxuriously furnished drawing-room, seated by a lady, holding her hand and gazing intently in her face.

"I knew you must be beautiful," said Herman; "I heard it in every tone of your voice."

Beautiful she was, if soul, intellect and pride added to classical features, deep blue eyes and waving crisp bandeaux of brown hair could make her so. Herman had never been so impressed by any woman before.

"You do not ask me who I am?" said Madeleine, "or tell me how strange you think me."

"I think you adorable," said Herman; "tell me you are free."

"I am not," said Madeleine; "I am probably a widow; six months after my marriage my husband, who is the captain of a merchantman, left me, that is six years ago, and has never returned; nor has anything ever been heard of him or his vessel; still the law binds me; I cannot be the wife of another."

Herman, who had not the slightest intention of asking her to be his, replied by a little romance he invented on the spot.

"I am traveler for a mercantile house of Munich; the victim of an unhappy marriage, I, too, am neither married nor single; my name is Herman Alten, and I adore you."

"That," said Madeleine, "we know not; your imagination has been interested; wait, now you have the reality to know if you love me."

Madeleine was really a most fascinating woman; beautiful, graceful, accomplished, intelligent; she was a most agreeable companion; hours, with her, flew swiftly by; no wonder that each day increased the Prince's passion.

All through the summer and the autumn this dream in the reality of life endured. Never during that time had Herman once encountered a stranger at Madeline's; never once had Madeleine been beyond the boundaries of her garden.

Both were completely happy. Madeleine loved and trusted. Herman loved and justified his deceit by specious reasoning to himself.

"She will never know who I am; and when this comes to an end, as of course one day it must, why there will be nothing to be feared."

Herman, like a true man, already foresaw the end. Madeleine, like a true woman, saw no end to her love but death.

As winter began, the Princess von Altenburg, Herman's mother, who was a Parisian of the Faubourg St, German set, signified to him that for the honor of his race it was necessary he should marry, to which Herman gave a dutiful assent, and as in princely houses is the custom, left the choice to his family.

Of course Madeleine was not informed of this circumstance, and Herman, the commercial traveler, came to her as usual. She had no suspicions, no fears, besides, he knew no one visited her, and she could find out, therefore, nothing. Why should Herman tell her? His marriage would not make the least difference in his affection for her; it was merely one of expediency, that was all; no doubt, on both sides, there was no harm.

So Herman went through all the ceremonies entailed by his semi-royal position; and on the day appointed, was, with all pomp, duly married in the Church of St. Sulpice.

His bride, high-born, beautiful and brought up according to the creed of the Faubourg St. Germain, had married in obedience to her parents, with the utmost indifference.

She was beautiful; ten years younger than the Prince; vain, coquettish and impatient to obtain freedom from the yoke of proprieties and ceremonies which had oppressed her ever since she had been allowed to consider herself a woman. The Prince suited her exactly; he was courteous, agreeable, handsome and firm.; the first moment made her understand that he neither gave nor exacted love. After the few first weeks of family dinners, wedding visits and so forth, both were allowed to follow their own tastes and fancies.

Herman's, of course, led him to Madeleine, to whom, in his capacity of commercial traveler, he had accounted for his absence on the plea of a distant journey.

How his heart beat as he neared the cottage! How Madeleine's perfections were magnified in his eyes! How memory recalled all her charms till he almost breathed her name aloud!

But where was Madeleine? Where was the cottage? Neither was there—the hedge, the flowers, the trees, all had been destroyed, and the cottage itself, unroofed and dismantled, was a heap of ruins.

All inquiries were vain; the neighbors had known little of Madeleine; now all they could tell was that she had gone, and her servants with her, no one knew whither.

Prince Herman rode slowly home. He had known that his love for Madeleine could not be eternal; but yet to break it off thus, whilst still his passion was warm for her, without one word, one farewell. For many months Prince Herman's secret soul was troubled with this love, and this sorrow, but gradually they faded, and Madeleine was forgotten.

Years passed away. The Prince had grown to middle age. All was prosperous with him. His name stood as high, he was as rich as ever, but a dark cloud sat upon his brow.

He had never loved his wife, but he esteemed that, high-born as she was, she would respect the honor of her name and his. But she had not; a stain was on his name, and all Paris was ringing with the scandalous, shameless life of the Princess von Altenburg.

For some time Parisian society had smiled at the coquetries of the Princess and her eccentricities; but at length, infatuated by the admiration of a young Polish Count, the Princess had thrown all propriety to the winds, and had so conducted herself as to close the doors of all Paris against her. Then the young Princess, scorning all public opinions, left Paris, and proceeded to one of her husband's chateaus, in company with her seducer.

Herman was far away at this time on a mission to Russia, but his mother, who loved her son's honor more even than her son, wrote to him, summoning him immediately back.

And now, in a dark, murky night, Herman, to whom all his disgrace had been imparted as he passed through Paris by his mother, paced the terrace in front of his chateau.

His disgrace had been public; his honor required that the reparation should be as public. He scorned to have recourse to the courts of justice; he determined to be revenged in a manner worthy of his name.

How was it that as he paced with noiseless tread the sward, thoughts of Madeleine, that for years had not crossed his mind, now flashed through his brain. There within was the woman who bore his name; the woman who had dragged it in the dust, and a man to whom the pistol his hand clasped was to give death, a death authorized and justified by laws of France. Poor Madeleine, how faithfully, how truly she had loved him. Oh, the happy days of St. Cloud, where were they? Where was she?

Bitter was the contrast between that time and the present. Goaded by these memories, the Prince drew a key from his pocket, applied it to a small low door, that was never opened but by him, and entered the chateau. Slowly behind him crept a form in dark garments, but the Prince did not turn to see it; his courage was nerved for what he was about to do, and he moved quickly onward.

Along the halls and corridors he sped, all so familiar to him, and at last he paused before the door of the room he knew to be his wife's. He paused but for an instant, the sound of two voices fell distinctly on his ear from within, pulling back the trigger of his pistol with one hand, with the other the Prince dashed open the door.

There was a loud scream, and almost at the same moment, the Prince fired, but the ball had deviated, a strong hand had grasped his arm from behind and his aim had been misdirected.

The Prince turned fiercely round to see who thus held him. The figure that had followed him threw off its slouched hat and long cloak, and Madeleine, older, stern and changed, but still Madeleine, stood before him.

Herman drew back aghast. There beyond, cowering on the floor, in her white draperies, lay the Princess, whilst above her, transfixed by a glance from Madeleine, stood her lover the Polish Count Casimer.

"Look there, Prince Herman," said Madeleine, "look there! infamy, guilt, and disgrace; take your revenge, but first know on whom you take it."

"Madeleine!"

"This last, this irredeemable disgrace is my work, for years I have watched for it. In your wife I found but an easy instrument, her accomplice, come forth, Count Casimer, fear nothing, I will protect you. Do you know who he is?"

Herman gazed from one to the other without speaking.

"He is a convict I saved from the prisons of Toulon, a brilliant, dashing, specious swindler; I chose him, I saved him with sums far beyond his worth, that he should perform a task for me, that task was to disgrace you eternally, to win your wife's love, to drag her to infamy. He has fulfilled his task and I am avenged."

Herman turned from Madeleine and hid his face in his hands. Madeleine made a sign to Casimir, and with the rapidity of thought he glided from the room.

Then Madeleine touched Herman on the shoulder.

"Farewell, this time forever. You deceived me; I, who trusted you; I, who exacted nothing; you deceived me from the very first. I have lived for revenge ever since; now I shall forget you as I scorn and despise you. Farewell Prince Herman von Altenburg, there in that groveling heap, lies the honor of your house."

Madeleine turned and left the room, and was seen no more.

At these words rage again took possession of Herman. He rushed up to his wife.

What passed in that dreadful night, in the room, far from all where they were alone, none knew, but in the morning the Prince came out, pale, but with a firm step, and sent for the magistrate.

"Sir," said he to the Procureur, "Mme. von Altenburg is dead, by my hand; she was faithless and I slew her."

Herman von Altenburg left France; none have ever seen him since, though some declare they had recognized him among the monks of La Trappe at Prague.

Death of the Flying Man.

It was announced that at 7.30 P. M., M. de Groof, the "Flying Man," would repeat at the Cremorne Gardens "his astounding performance of flying through the air a distance of five thousand feet." True to this announcement the Flying Man did endeavor to repeat the exploit which he had accomplished in safety ten days before, and perished in the attempt. M. de Groof was a Belgian who had expended years in constructing for himself an apparatus with which he deemed it possible to imitate the flight of a bird. The general outline of this apparatus was in imitation of a bat's wings, the framework being made of cane, and the intervening membrane of stout water-proof silk. The wings were in all thirty-seven feet long, with an average breadth of four feet, while the tail was eighteen feet by three. These wings were inserted into two hinged frames that were attached to a woden stand, upon which the aeronant took his place. Here he had three levers, which he worked by hand to give his machine propulsion or guidance as might be required, his theory being that having started from a given height he could manage his descent so as to reach the earth by a sort of inclined swooping motion, without risk of concussion.

About a year ago M. de Groof made an attempt, of which our correspondent at the time telegraphed the particulars, to descend from a great height on the Grande Place at Brussels. The effort was a failure, but *l'Homme Volant*, as he was then called, escaped unhurt, though the network was afterward torn in pieces by the crowd. On Monday, the 29th ult., however, M. de Groof repeated the experiment at Cremerne Gardens with success. Mr. Banum, the proprietor of the gardens, had, it seems, after making an engagement with him, felt some uneasiness as to the result, and at first refused to allow the trial to be made. The "Flying Man" protested the absolute feasiblity of his scheme, and insisted on the contract being carried out, and this was done. The wings and stand were attached to a balloon guided by Mr. Simmons, who, after drifting over London toward Brandon, in Essex, released his companion at a considerable height—three or four hundred feet, it is said—and the flying apparatus was immediately set in motion. "For a time," it is stated, "it was a race between the aeronaut and the flyer, De Groof winning by two fields' lengths, and attaining ground in perfect safety."

How the accident occurred last night cannot be clearly ascertained. The apparatus, previous to the ascent, seemed in satisfactory order, and De Groof—though, according to custom, he took an affectionate farewell of his wife—appeared fully confident of making a successful ascent. About a quarter to eight o'clock the balloon was cut loose, and rose slowly in the air, bearing with it the flying man and his gear. There was hardly a breath of air, a circumstance which might have been supposed to be favorable to the performance of an aeronautical feat of the kind. Be this as it may, however, when the balloon had attained a height of three or four hundred feet, the unfortunate performer seemed either to mistrust his own powers, or the capability of his apparatus, for he was heard by the spectators below shouting to the man in the balloon to bring him nearer to the earth. This request was complied with, and the balloon descended slowly toward Robert street, which lies a quarter of a mile or so to the north of Cremorne Gardens. On approaching St. Luke's Church, Mr. Simmons, the balloonist, was heard to say: "You must cut loose now, or you will come on the church roof." The answer was: "Yes, let me drop into the churchyard." And these were no doubt the last words De Groof uttered. He cut the rope when about eighty feet from the ground, but, to the horror of the spectators, who must have numbered many thousands, the apparatus, instead of inflating with the pressure of the air, and, turning round and round in its descent, fell with great violence in Robert street, a yard or two from the curbstone. Assistance to the unfortunate man was instantly forthcoming. Although still breathing he was insensible; but the dispatch with which he was extricated from the wreck of his apparatus and conveyed to Chelsea Infirmary proved in vain. He never recovered consciousness, and on the arrival at the hospital the surgeon pronounced him dead.

Madame de Greof, who witnessed her husband's fall fainted at the sight, and a still more painful scene took place a short time later at the hospital, when she learned the whole sad truth.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

A Good Joke on the Rads.

A good thing occurred in the show last Wednesday—too good to be lost. The clown, among other things, said to the ring-master:

"Do you know, Mr. King, that I have changed my politics?"

"No, sir."

"Oh, yes, I have; I used to be a Democrat, but they played such a dirty trick on me that I left them."

"Indeed! What did they do?"

"Why they stole half a hog from me?"

[The editor happened to be sitting right in a nest of Radicals, and the way they laughed at us was a caution; but after a while the clown resumed:]

"But I'm mighty glad it wasn't the Radicals that came after that pork, Mr. Ring."

"And why so, sir?"

"Oh, because *they would have taken the whole hog!*"

And then, reader, if you ever saw fellows hang their heads. It was too good, and we screamed with jollity. And now, if you say "how" to any of those chaps they'll run like deer!

Over the Niagara Gorge.

Our readers have heretofore read something in these columns in regard to Stephen Peer of Drummondsville, Ont., the remarkable young man who succeeded in "walking away" with Signor Balleni at the Falls last season, in the matter of funambulistic honors. Peer has not been idle since he first came into notice and public favor as a rope walkist, and by dint of practice and application has become an adept in this peculiar line. His first performance yesterday afternoon was very successful, and pleased all who witnessed it.

The rope on which the intrepid funambulist crossed the Niagara gorge was purchased at a cost of $400, part of the amount being subscribed by residents at the Falls, as we understand. It is one and three fourths of an inch thick—half an inch smaller than the one used by Balleni—and its entire length is 1,260 feet. It is 190 feet above the river at the ends, 130 feet in the centre, and is supported by strong guy ropes fastened to the American and Canadian banks. The rope is located on the American side at a point about midway between the Bridal Veil and the Niagara Falls Gas Works, and stretches away to Victoria Point on the Canadian side, a short distance below the new Suspension Bridge, from which, by the way, a splendid view of the exhibition could be obtained, as also from either terminus of the rope.

A large crowd had assembled at the various advantageous points about 3 o'clock, at which hour the performance commenced. On the American side was stationed Young's band. of this city, which had accompanied a picnic party from here in the morning. It is estimated that about two thousand people in all witnessed the hazardous feat. Peer started from the Canadian side walking very slowly at first. He was dressed in a suit resembling that of a circus rider, wore a red skull cap, and carried a ballance pole twenty-one feet in length and weighing forty-nine pounds. The wind was blowing quite briskly, but was not strong enough to interfere with the walkist's project.

Peer crossed on the rope to the American side in safety, having stopped six times on the way over. He was greeted with loud cheers. The exhibition was a free one, but on his arrival at the bank he and others in his interest went round among the crowd, and collected subscriptions from those willing to contribute. In this way a handsome sum was obtained, not a few of the spectators being quite liberal in their gifts. This important feature of the programme having been duly carried out, Peer started on his return trip. The band struck up a slow march, to which the walkist kept accurate time for about half the distance across. Arriving at the centre, he secured his balance pole with his handkerchief, and then went through several acrobatic feats with deftness and agility. After this, he again grasped the pole and started for the Canadian bank on a brisk trot, which he maintained for quite a long distance. He finished the walk without further incident, and did not appear at all wearied by his exertions.

Stephen Peer has lived on the Canadian side of the Falls all his life, and is well known on both sides and throughout the vicinity. He was formerly a painter, and subsequently a hack driver. In a conversation with our reporter yesterday afternoon he stated that he gained his first idea of rope walking from the performances of Blondin several years ago, and made up his mind he would go into the same business after due practice and "learning the ropes." This he has done, and the Niagara Falls people are rather proud of him, for though rope walking is no new thing to him, Peer is native there and his feats are fully as good as those of his predecessors.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser, July 28.*

Indian Women.

The life of an Indian maiden, says Major Powell, is blithe and merry for a few years, but when she becomes a wife she is soon broken down with the pains of motherhood and the heavy labors which fall to her lot, and she soon becomes wrinkled, garrulous, cross, scolding, in fact an old hag. Of course such hags are not pleasant company in camp, and in the belief of the Numa such old hags grow uglier and meaner until they dry up and the whirlwinds carry them away, when they are transformed into witches; and lest such a fate should befall old women, they are taught that it is their duty to die when they are no longer needed, and if they do not die by natural means in a reasonable time, they must commit suicide. This they seem very willing to do rather than meet that terrible fate of being transformed into witches being compelled to live in snake skins, and wiggle about the rocks, their only delight being to repeat the words of passers-by in mockery. I once saw three old women thus voluntarily starving themselves. I rode up to what was almost a deserted camp, the three old women only remaining, sitting by the fire and intently gazing into the embers. They seemed to heed not my approach, but sat there mumbling and groaning until they rose, each dragging up her weight with a staff, and then they joined in a sidewise shuffling, tottering, senile dance around the fire, propped up by their staffs, and singing a doleful song; having finished which, they sat again on their heels and gazed into the fire, and I rode away. On coming to the new camp of the tribe the next day, and inquiring of Chui-at-an-um-peak, their chief, why these women were left behind, and what they were doing, I was informed that they had determined to commit suicide, fearing lest they should be transformed into witches.

LANGUAGE OF THE CLOUDS.—The colors of the sky at particular times afford wonderfully good evidence. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather and a ruddy sunshine, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness or accuracy. A bright yellowish sky in the evening indicates wind, a pale yellow wet, a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning, The clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be fine. If the edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual lines, betoken wind and and rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather.

The Perforating Power of Roots.

It is indeed wonderful how easily the roots of trees and plants bore through hard impact soils in search of nourishment. They use for this a sort of awl, of immense power, situated at the end of the root, and capable, with the aid of the other root machinery, of thrusting aside heavy weights and getting through almost any obstructions. Yet the awl consists only of a mass of microscopic cells, formed by protoplasm or vegetable mucus—the fluid in which the vital action first set up. The roots of the elm and the maple will bore through the hardest soil of walks or streets, enter drains, twine about water pipes, and penetrate through the seams of stone and brick structures. The roots of some plants have been known to pass through 18 inches of solid brick work and make their appearance in a wine cellar below. Plants have a vast power in overcoming obstacles, when foraging for food. They are like a hungry animal which no fences can restrain when there is food beyond. The movements of roots in soils proceed on certain principles of utility in connection with the welfare of the plant. Some need more moisture than others, some need solicious food, and will penetrate through a clay bank to reach the desired foraging ground. The urgency with which nature drains plants and animals in pursuit of food is almost irresistable.

Fighting Locusts.

An Algerian newspaper gives an interesting account of a struggle between the farmers of the colony and one of the most tremendous swarms of locusts that has ever descended upon the plains of Algeria. As soon as the distant cloud of invaders was perceived, every effort was made by the terrified agriculturists to prevent the descent of the hungry myriads upon their pastures, while on the other hand the locusts were equally determined to alight and take refreshments. In order to keep the insect host in the higher strata of the atmosphere, where a change of wind might at any moment carry them away, the farmers lit fires with damp weeds, and by collecting all their kitchen utensils, ringing all the bells, and shouting at the top of their voices, they produced such a concert of hideous sounds, that the locusts preferred famine to the din, and remained in the air, but at length hunger and fatigue overpowered them, and they decided on braving the worst and falling to the ground, the green fields and trees suddenly turned yellow under the multitudes which instantly covered them. All through the night was heard one continuous and portentous sound—that of myriads of invisible jaws engaged in mastication and next morning the battle re-commenced, but the latest advices are of a discouraging nature, as they report that the locusts are engaged not only in eating, but also in laying eggs.

Why Farmers Keep Poor.

A correspondent says: "After long reflection I have come to the conclusion that a great majority of the farmers that are poor might have made money. If you inquire into their business habits you will always find that they sold the best and kept the poorest. For instance, if they have too many sheep on hand, they pick out the best to be sold. If you ask them why they do so they will say, "Because they bring twice as much as the others, and I am hard up, just now, for money. I know that it is not a good plan, and I do not intend to follow it always." I think the habit of selling the best a very poor plan for any man, I don't care what his circumstances may be. I have a man in my mind now, who always sells his poorest sheep for more than twice as much as the average farmer gets his best. I have seen farmers in the fall pick out their best pigs to fatten, because they would make a few more pounds of pork than the others. This is poor economy. Probably no ten of the best would make one hundred pounds of pork more than would have been made had they taken ten of the poorer. By making this one hundred pounds of pork extra they think that much is gained. They are very much mistaken. By reversing their rule they might make ten times that amount.

Boys and girls, if you wish to astonish any member of the family or any coming guest by some day allowing them to discover their initials neatly printed on a pear, peach or apple, as it hangs on the branch, this is the way to carry out your plan. Just before the fruit ripens, cut the initials from a thin tough paper, and paste them on the side of the fruit most exposed to the sun. When, in the course of time, you remove the paper from the ripe surface, you will find the letters distinctly marked upon it. There are other ways of printing fruit, but this is the most simple.

At a recent prayer meeting of colored people at Erie, Pa., the decency and good order of the meeting being disturbed by a negro named Brown, whose prayers in public were only incoherent ravings, the pastor inquired: "What fool nigga's dat prayin' down dar nea' de doa?" A dozen people replied with one voice, "It am Brudder Brown, sah." "Yeh'm," replied the pastor, "Brudder Brown, subside, and let some one pray dat's better 'quainted wid de Lord."

A little girl in the infant class of a Sunday-school appreciated better the difference of being good from choice and necessity, than many elders. At the close of a recent session, the teacher remarked "Becky, my dear, you were a very good little girl to-day." "Yeth'm. I couldn't help being good; I got a stiff neck," the youthful Becky replied with perfect seriousness.

People who like to do things on the spur of the moment should emigrate to Harding county, Iowa. A couple there were recently married, and after the ceremony the bride was obliged to ask her husband what her new name was. The parties had only been acquainted a few hours.

An Irishman being in a church where the collection apparatus resembled an election box, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized and could not vote.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment.

We can furnish, at short notice,
BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &

List of North Carolina Congressmen, Judges and Solicitors.

The following list embraces the Representatives elect to the next Congress, our present Senators, the existing Judges and the Judges and Solicitors elect:

CONGRESSIONAL.

North Carolina will thus be represented in in the next Congress, (the Forty-fourth) which assembles in Washington City on the 4th of March next:

Senate.

M. W. Ransom, Con.
A. S. Merrimon, Con.

House.

1st District, Jesse J. Yeates, Con.
2d " John A. Hyman, Rep.
3d " A. M. Waddell, Con.
4th " Joseph J. Davis, Con.
5th " A M. Scales, Con.
6th " Thos. S. Ashe, Con.
7th " Wm. M. Robbins, Con.
8th " R. B. Vance, Con.

JUDICIARY.

1st " Mills, L. Eure, Con.
2d " Louis Hillard, Rep.
3d " A. S. Seymour, Rep.
4th " A. A. McKoy, Con.
5th " R. P. Buxton, Rep.
6th " S. W. Watts, Rep.
7th " John Kerr, Con.
8th " T J. Wilson, Con.
9th " David Schenck, Con.
10th " Anderson Mitchell, Con.
11th " James L. Henry, Rep.
12th " R. H. Cannon, Rep.

The right of Louis Hillard will probably be contested by Judge W. A. Moore, and the right of T. J. Wilson will be contested by Judge Cloud.

SOLICITORS.

1st District, Jas. P. Whidbee, Con.
2d " J. J. Martin, Rep.
3d " Lon. J. Moore, Rep.
4th " W. S. Norment, Con.
5th " S. J. Pemberton, Con.
6th " J. C. L. Harris, Rep.
7th " F. N. Strudwick, Con.
8th " Jos. Dobson, Con.
9th " W. J. Montgomery, Con.
10th " W. H. H. Cowles, Con.
11th " A. C. Avery, Con.
12th " W. S. Tate, Con.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The act of Assembly provides for the qualification of County Commissioners after their election as follows: "The Commissioners shall qualify and enter upon their office hereafter on the first Monday of September next succeeding their election, and they may take the oaths of office before any person authorized by law to administer oaths. The oaths of office severally taken and subscribed by them, shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Superior Court." Act 1868.

It is made the duty of the County Commissioners, to qualify and induct into office at the annual meeting on the first Monday in September after a general election, the Clerk of the Superior Court, the Sheriff, the Coroner, the [illegible] Surveyor, and to take and approve of the official bonds of the said county officers, which they shall cause to be registered and deposited with the Clerk of the Superior Court, except the bond of the Clerk which shall be deposited with the Register of Deeds for safe keeping. Laws 1868.

The Southern Elections.

The Republicans are trying to be cheerful under the severe rebuke they received at the polls on the 6th inst., but it is a lame show. The usual excuse of a short vote cannot be used this year. The off-year being of no importance does not hold good in this instance. The recent elections in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and more particularly in this State indicate an extensive popular reaction against the party in possession of the national government. In 1873, the Republicans had nothing to lose, but this year the Congressional elections made it important for them to muster all their strength. They failed to do this, and the "Hateful Legacy" of Sumner has proven too much for them. The New York *Herald* says:

"But the elections, so far, of 1874, teach us a different lesson. From New Hampshire and Connecticut, from Oregon, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and North Carolina, we have the suggestive record of republican defeats and opposition successes or of opposition gains and republican losses. Disturbing local divisions and factions are still pleaded as the explanation of these republicano reverses; but if these disturbing forces exist from New Hampshire to Oregon and from Oregon to North Carolina, is not the general outlook for the year to the republican party unusually dark and discouraging? The truth is that that spirit of unity, harmony and active co-operation which has heretofore existed between the party and the national administration exists no longer."

POSTAL REGULATIONS.—The following changes in the postal regulations, made by the last session of Congress, will be found interesting to the general public:

"Letters with request to return printed or written thereon are to be returned without additional postage. When a subscriber to a newspaper changes his residence and desires his paper forwarded to his new office, transient rates of postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof must be charged on each copy as received. If a party receives a paper from the office of publication and remails it he must pay postage on it at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Pamphlets and books cannot be returned at the request of the writer without prepayment of postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Letters once taken from the postoffice by the proper parties cannot be forwarded without being prepaid. This applies also to return-request letters once taken out of a postoffice. Letters addressed to a person not found at the office addressed may be forwarded without additional charge."

INTENSE HEAT AND DROUTH IN THE SOUTH.—The heat for the past week in New Orleans has been oppressive, the mercury during the day reaching from 98 to 100 degrees in the shade. Sudden deaths number many. Cases of sunstroke are reported and there were five fatal cases on the 14th inst. Reports from Monroe, Trenton, Farmersville, Shreveport, Baton Rouge, La.; Canton, Colbyville, Camden, Holly Springs, Durant, Natchez, and Meridian, Miss.; and points in Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, report cotton and corn crops as suffering from the long and continued drought.

What They Say.

No doubt our readers have no objections to know what the Radical papers say about the result of the late election. They do not agree exactly:

The Greensboro *North State* says: "The Democratic politicians have made their followers think that the results of this election would have something to do with the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and so it will. The effect will probably be to induce the House of Representatives to pass the bill, so soon as Congress meets, next winter. The larger the majority, the more determined will be the friends of the measure. While moderation would have made them pause and hesitate, fierceness and violence, and the drawing of the color line, will have the contrary effect."

The Statesville *American* says: "It was the 'Civil Rights Bill" that defeated the Republicans in this State at the late election. Stick a pin there, Civil Rights Republicans of the North, and mend your ways.

"The Republicans would have carried the election in North Carolina, had not the Devil in the shape of the Civil Rights Bill, been packed upon their shoulders, and they possessed not the power to cast him off, though they denounced the measure and meant what they said, and will stick to it in future. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

"Upon this subject the white and colored Republicans of the State are a unit, with very few exceptions of the latter."

Death of Hon. Sion H. Rogers.

Our entire community was inexpressibly shocked, on yesterday morning, by the intelligence of the sudden death, at his rooms in Raleigh, of the Hon. Sion H. Rogers. Mr. Rogers was in his usual health the evening before, cheerful and genial, as was his wont. About 5 o'clock in the morning, while in bed, he was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and, before medical assistance could be summoned he expired.

Col. Rogers was about 49 years of age. He graduated at the University of the State in 1846. In 1854, he was elected as a Whig Representative to the lower House of Congress, serving two years in that capacity. In 1870, he was again elected by the Democratic party in this District, serving also one term. He was Colonel of the 47th regiment of North Carolina troops at one time during the war. He was, also, before the war, Attorney General of the State. He was equal to any position that he was called to fill, and discharged his public trusts with eminent fidelity and decided ability.

No man was more generally esteemed than Col. Rogers. His affability of manners, kindness of heart and generosity of disposition made warm friends of all with whom he was brought in contact. In all the private and domestic relations of life, he was irreproachable. As a lawyer, he was able and successful, and, as a citizen, he was public-spirited and useful. He will be greatly missed in all those capacities, and he leaves to his children and his State the legacy of a bright record and a good name.

Peace to his honored ashes!—*News.*

ADVERTISING AND ENTERPRISE.—The necessity and value of advertising are proved by the use of it made by enterprising men. It is a fact that, with all its immense resources and reputation, the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., is not able to keep its business up to proper point without constant and extensive advertising in the newspapers. The same thing is equally true of the two next greatest dry goods establishments in New York. Messrs. Lord & Taylor spend annually not less than $225,000 for advertising alone, while the books of Arnold & Constable show a yearly expenditure of over $175,000 for the same purpose. Several of the large clothing establishments spend nearly as much, and the leading houses in many other lines of business patronize the newspapers almost as liberally. In short, it has come to be recognized as an established fact that no person can become pre-eminently successful in any branch of business without systematic and persistent advertising. Very large fortunes are made rapidly only by advertising largely. Advertisements are as essential to the development of business as rain is to the growing crops. —*Baltimore Sun.*

THE PHILADELPHIA ABDUCTION CASE.—The case of little Charlie Ross, said to have been stolen from his home in Philadelphia for the sake of ransom money, still excites great interest. Police officers are engaged in searching houses in the city to ascertain if Charlie Ross is concealed there, as a large number of persons suppose probable. Meanwhile surmises appear in the papers to the effect that some other motive than ransom money is at the bottom of the mystery. A reward of $20,000 has been offered for the recovery of the child, and yet that fails to produce him. A Philadelphia morning paper says:

"When the police first enjoined upon us silence in the Ross case, we requested to be furnished with the kidnappers' letters, in order to be able to judge whether the grounds upon which the injunction had been based were sufficient. This request was refused, and from that moment we began to surmise that the story of the abduction might not be altogether straight. This surmise has gained strength every day since, and much of the attention which our reportorial corps has given to the case has been on the assumption that it was not dealing with a genuine case of kidnapping for ransom."

Crop Reports.

In regard to the condition and prospects of the Cotton crop, a Washington telegram of the 13th inst., says:

"The August returns of the Department of Agricultural show an improvement in the prospects of the cotton crop in all the large cotton States, except in Alabama, in which, during July, the average declined two per cent; Arkansas seven per cent, and Tennessee six per cent. North Carolina maintains her July average, reporting a general prevalence of the fine conditions of the growth. In Lincoln county, the crop was twenty days in advance, the first bloom being on July 31st, South Carolina reports a considerable improvement while Georgia advances in her average one per cent. Mississippi two per cent. and Florida six per cent. Louisiana suffered severely from freshets in the early part of the season, reducing her July average to 73. The disastrous consequences were partly remedied by the improved conditions of growth in July, but still the crop is 17 per cent. below the average. No serious insect injuries are foreshadowed, and the tone of the correspondence is more hopeful. Texas has increased her high average, showing a general and satisfactory improvement, In Ganseal county a large red wasp was making war upon the farmers' enemies, while in Waller county flocks of small birds, never before seen, were very destructive upon them. The State averages were as follows: Virginia 98 per cent. of an average crop; North Carolina 102, South Carolina 97, Georgia 94, Florida 102, Alabama 90, Mississippi 89, Louisiana 83, Texas 105, Arkansas 87 and Tennessee 83."

A sensation of a new order is now exciting the people of Hanover, York county, Pa. A wild man has been seen in Seger's woods on several occasions by individuals who are willing to take an oath to the fact. He is described as being attired in woman's clothes, face covered with a mask, and a large black dog following at his heels. The neighborhood is greatly excited at the appearance of the strange looking object, and the young men are about forming themselves into a band for the purpose of capturing him.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR SEPTEMBER opens very seasonably with "The Gentle Angler," a paper on Isaac Walton, and we soon come upon a story about hunting antelopes in the West.—Among other seasonable things is a very funny, illustrated poem, called "The Cheated Mosquitoes." The serial stories, "Fast Friends," by J. T. Trowbridge, and "What Might Have Been Expected," by Frank K. Stockton, draw near their conclusions, and the interest of both stories naturally increases. "The Pony Express" is a well-written article, handsomely illustrated, showing how messages and letters were carried before railroads and steamboats monopolized the business. Celia Thaxter comes to the defense of the birds in a poem called "The Kittiwakes," and Mrs. Dodge, in some lively verses, tells how Mother Pussy taught her children. There is a handsomely illustrated article on "Old Dutch Times in New York," by Col. T. W. Higginson, and a loving account of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," by Douald G. Mitchell. Lucretia P. Hale has one of her quaint "Peterkin" conceits, in which that inimitable family have some of their queer experiences. There as a lavishly illustrated account of the adventures of a certain "Jim Crow," and a poem, curiously illustrated by James C. Beard, in which the verses and a lot of fishes, in company with a little boy and a mermaid, swim bravely about, all over two pages. Sarah O. Jewett contributes a capital story for girls, and there is a romantic tale, "Little Ben and the Sunshine," by Kate Bloede. The departments at the end of the number are crammed as usual with wise bits of fun and funny bits of wisdom.

SCRIBNER'S for September contains an unusual number of stories. The most striking of all is Bret Harte's amusing sketch of "Wan Lee, the Pagan." Then there are stories, continued or complete, by Jules Verne, Miss Trafton, James T. McKay, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and Miss Hopkins, author of "Miss Marigold's Thanksgiving." Mrs. Davis describes "The Pepper-Pot Woman." Mr. Burroughs writes charmingly about "Mellow England," Mr. Crosby brightly about "Gastric Literature," and M. S. S. says something about umbrellas. Mr. King's "Great South" paper deals with Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Locher relates a striking Eastern incident," "A Malay Sailor Running a Muck," and Mr. Richardson tells about the new Normal College in New York. The poetry is by Benjamin F. Taylor (handsomely illustrated), Nora Perry, Samuel W. Duffield and J. V. C

Dr. Holland's Topics are "Literary Style," "The Average Prayer-Meeting," and "American Incivility." The Old Cabinet has to do with "Knight Errantry," and "Story Making." Social custom, literature, science, anecdotes and fun are represented in the other regular departments.

☞ MISSISSIPPI.—The latest account from the war of races is that all have disbanded and gone home and peace is again restored.

GENERAL NEWS.

Terrible Destruction by Grasshoppers.

DE WITT NEB., July 30.—Last Saturday the thermometer was 112 all day. The next morning grasshoppers commenced to fall, and have continued ever since. We have a warm South wind, which will keep them here until it changes. Now for the result. We had fifteen acres of corn, from which we expected to get from 400 to 500 bushels, but our expectations are changed, for we shall not get any. In twenty-four hours it was all gone. There is nothing left but the bare stalks; spindles, leaves, and ears are gone. The trees will probably come out next season, but our melons, onions, turnips, beets, cucumbers, cabbages, tomatoes, beans, and, in short, all have vanished. Back of the barn H——— had from 10,000 to 15,000 young maple trees, all of which are eaten off close to the ground, and past all hope. We feel worse about them than all the rest. You have no idea of it—grasshoppers by the million. They fly in the air, almost as thick as a snow storm, and sounded like hail. They have eaten the netting from the outside of our windows, so we are obliged to keep them shut. You will hardly believe me when I tell you I was afraid to go outside this afternoon, the piazza was covered with them so thick over head and under foot, a perfect mass of them. H——— says he is raising 90,000 bushels of hoppers to the acre. Another letter, dated August 2, says: "The grasshoppers are leaving to-day. I hear they extend east into Ohio and west 200 miles. It will come hard upon many of the farmers who have contracted debts and have been relying on their crops to pay up with. The money received for wheat must be used to buy the necessaries of life for the coming winter."—*Boston Globe.*

A REMEDY FOR CATTLE DISTEMPER.—This disease prevails more or less in our town and vicinity every summer, and usually proves fatal among the cattle which it attacks. Heretofore there has been found no sure remedy for it. We have heard of some losses by it recently. A citizen of the neighborhood, who has recently had several cows sick with the distemper, tried the following prescription, which produced a cure in each case: Alum, one ounce; sulphur, one ounce; dragon's blood, one ounce; saltpetre, one ounce; linseed oil, one quart; mix together for a dose, and if no action is produced in twenty-four hours, repeat the dose. This is a remedy discovered by Mr. Stewart, a celebrated cattle-raiser of Scotland.—*Danville Register.*

The Louisville *Courier Journal*, in summing up the results of the late election in Kentucky, says: "The only contest in the State in which the Granger element was introduced was in Pendleton county. Here the regular Democratic nominees for county officers were elected over the candidate nominated by the Grangers."

Prince Bismarck's son recently fought a duel with pistols, at Dusseldorf, with M. Zarskowan, an officer of the infantry. The encounter took place at six o'clock in the morning, ten paces separating the combatants. Three shots were to have been fired by each, but the first shot of the German Chancellor's son took effect in his adversary's abdomen, and soon afterwards proved fatal.

The Washington *Star* says: The Treasury Department since the adjournment of Congress, has paid out $630,000 on the claim of Southern recipients before the Southern Claims Commission. The Commission awarded over a million dollars on the claims, but Congress appropriated only $663,768 82,

At a meeting of the German Emigration Aid Society of New York held last week, Mr. Julius Hoffman, manager, reported that the number of Germans who arrived here in July this year, was 4,182, against 8,018 in the same month of 1873, a falling off this year of 3,836. Germans landed here in the last seven months, 28,243, against 67,334 in the same time last year, a falling off of 39,091,

There is an instance recorded at Bordeaux, of a gentleman who had been married sixteen times. A woman named Elizabeth Nase, who died in Florence, in 1768, had been married to seven husbands. She was at the ripe age of seventy when last led to the hymenial altar, and contrived to survive her "beloved." When on her deathbed, it is stated, she recalled the good and bad points of each of her husbands, and having partially weighed in her mind the *pros* and *cons*, she determined that the fifth claimed the highest merit, and ordered that her grave be with his. In 1768 a redoutable pair were living in Essex, who had been married eighty-one years; the husband being one hundred and seven years years old, and his spouse only four years his junior.

Members Elect to the General Assembly of North Carolina for 1874-'75.

The following list of the members elected to the General Assembly is considered correct. The names of other members will be added as fast as obtained.

SENATE.

1st District. Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Hertford, Gates and Chowan, Wm B Shaw and Thomas R Jernigan, cons.
2d. Tyrrell, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Dare, Pamlico and Hyde, Chas Latham and Milton Shelby, cons.
3d. Northampton and Bertie, W W Peebles, rep.
4th. Halifax, John Bryant, rep.
5th. Edgecombe, W. P. Mabson, rep.
6th. Pitt, Jos B Stickney, con.
7th. Wilson, Nash and Franklin, Chas M Cooke and Nick W Boddie, cons.
8th. Craven, Richard Tucker, rep.
9th. Jones, Onslow and Carteret, W T R Bell, con.
10th. Wayne and Duplin, D. E. Smith and John D. Stanford, cons.
11th. Lenoir and Greene, Josiah Sugg, con.
12th. New Hanover, Edward Cantwell, rep.
13th. Bladen and Brunswick, Cashwell, rep.
14th. Sampson, Edwin W. Kerr, con.
16th. Columbus and Robeson, W Foster French, con.
16th. Cumberland and Harnett, Geo W Pegram, con.
17th. Johnston, L R Waddell, con.
18th. Wake, Charles M Busbee, con.
19th. Warren, John M Paschall, rep.
20th. Person, Orange and Caswell, C E Parrish and George Williamson, cons.
21st. Granville, Richard G. Sneed, rep.
22d. Chatham, W G Albright, con.
23rd. Rockingham, James Irvin, con.
24th. Alamance and Guilford, Jas T Morehead, con., and A S Holton, rep.
25th. Randolph and Moore, K H Worthy, con.
26th. Richmond and Montgomery, James LeGrand, con.
27th. Anson and Union, C M T McCauley, con.
28th. Cabarrus and Stanley, Dr Geo Anderson, con.
29th. Mecklenburg, R P Waring, con.
30th. Rowan and Davie, J H Clement, con.
31st. Alfred Hargrave, con.
32d. Stokes and Forsyth, N S Cook, rep.
33d. Surry and Yadkin, J G Marler, con.
34th. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, R F Armfield and R Z Linney, cons.
35th. Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, A J McMillan, con.
36th. Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey, J C Mills, J M Young, cons.
37th. Catawba and Lincoln, Maj W A Graham, con.
38th. Gaston and Cleavelund, Jesse Jenkins, Ind. con.
39th. Rutherford and Polk, M Walker, rep.
40th. Buncombe and Madison, J S McElroy, con.
41st. Haywood, Henderson, and Transylvania, T W Taylor, rep.
42d. Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham, James R Love, con.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, Jas E Boyd, rep.
Alexander, J M Carson, ind con.
Anson, W E Smith, con.
Beaufort, William E Thompson, con.
Bertie, Wm T Ward, rep.
Bladen, John Newell, rep.
Brunswick, D C Allen, rep.
Buncombe, M Patton, con, W G Chandler, rep.
Burke, S. McD Tate, con.
Cabarrus, Paul B Means, con.
Caldwell, M H Barnhardt, con.
Camden, F N Mullen, con.
Carteret, Appleton Oaksmith, ind con.
Catawba, S M Finger, con.
Chatham, Jno M Moring, O A Hanner, cons.
Chowan, —— Elliott, rep.
Cleaveland, Allen Bettis, con.
Columbus. V V Richardson, con.
Craven, Jno R Good, Adward H Hill, reps.
Cumberland, J C McRae, J McD Jessup, cons.
Currituck, J M Woodhouse, con.
Dare, O N Gray, rep.
Davidson, S A Mock, M H Pinnix, cons.
Davie, Charles Anderson, con.
Duplin, A G Mosely, W B Wells, cons.
Edgecombe, Willis Bunn, W T Goodwin, reps.
Forsyth, Dr W H Wheeler, rep.
Franklin, T T Mitchell, con.
Gaston, W A Stowe, con.
Gates, R H Ballard, con.
Granville, H T Hughes, —— Crews, reps.
Greene, —— Hooker, con.
Guilford, N Mendenhall, J N Staples, cons.
Halifax, J A White, G. W. Daniels, reps.
Harnett, J A Spears, con.
Haywood, A J Murray, rep.
Henderson, James Blythe, rep.
Hyde, A J Smith, ind.
Iredell, A C Sharp, A F Gaither, cons.
Jackson, Dr. J M Chandler, rep.
Johnston, E J Holt, E A Bizzell, cons.
Jones, —— Stanley, con.
Lenoir, J P Parrott, con.
Lincoln, W A Thompson, con.
Macon, Jas L Robinson, con.
Madison, H A Gudger, con.
McDowell, A M Erwin. con.
Mecklenburg, J S Reid, J L Setton, cons.
Mitchell, Moses Young, con.
Montgomery, —— Hardy, con.
Moore, A A McIvor, con.
Nash, W T Griffin, con.
New Hanover, W H Moore, H Brewington, Alfred Lloyd, reps.
Onslow, John W Shackelford, con.
Orange, Matt Atwater, Jno W Latta, cons.
Pasquotank, W J Munden, rep.
Perquimans, J Q A Wood, rep.
Person, S C Barnett, rep.
Polk, N B Hampton, rep.
Randolph, M T Moffit, A H Kendall, cons.
Richmond, Platt D Walker, con.
Robeson, Dr R M Norment, N McNeill, inds.
Rockingham, W N Mebane, John Johnson, cons.
Rowan, J S McCubbins, G M Bernhardt, cons.
Rutherford, Eli Whisnant, rep.
Sampson, W H Bryant, James I McCallop, cons.
Stanley, A C Freeman, con.
Stokes, Thomas Martin, con.
Surry, Wm Haymore, con.
Swain, T D Bryson, con.
Tyrrell, W W Walker, con.
Union, Lemuel Presson, con.
Wake, M W Page, L D Stephenson, Geo V Strong, Michael Whitley, cons.
Warren, —— Carter, —— Williams, reps.
Wayne, Isaac F Dortch, —— Isler, cons.
Wilson, T J Eatman, con.
Yadkin, W B Glenn, rep.
Yancey, W W Proffit, con.

Last year 8,000 copies of the Bible were distributed in Russia. In 1872, 95,000 copies were circulated, the total number from 1863 to 1873 being 306,000. It is estimated that over 15,000,000 of Russians have as yet no Bibles.

On Wednesday last the steamer Donau, from New York, took some 100,000 young shad, which if landed alive at Bremen, will be placed in the Rhine. These fish were hatched out Tuesday from spawn collected at Holyoke, and are sent by Prof. Baird to Prof. Peters, of Berlin, under instructions of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein. The experiment is a curious one, and fish culturists at home and abroad look for the result with a great deal of interest.

In 1873 English railways killed one out of every 2,845,450 passengers and maimed or injured in some way one out of every 260,155. The total number of persons killed was 1,372 and of injured 3,110, but these figures include all killed and injured at crossings as well as servants and employees. There were four times as many fatal accidents in England in 1872 as in 1873.

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD.—They are trying to build the largest hotel in the world in San Francisco. It is to be known as the Palace Hotel, and will contain 700 rooms. There will be 320 bath-rooms and 374 bay windows. Accommodations will be furnished for 1200 guests. The hotel is to be completed in August 1875, and will cost altogether $2,750,000. Of this amount $1,000,000 will be the cost of the lot, $1,250,000 of the building, and $500,000 of the furniture.

STATE ITEMS.

We learn that a terrible hail storm visited Whiteville, Columbus county, on Tuesday of last week, dealing out much destruction to the crops in that immediate section. It seems to have been confined to that particular neighborhood, and we understand that one planter alone, Mr. John Maultsby, estimates the injury to his crop at something like $1,000.

The Monroe *Enquirer* says: Since the notice of the gold found on Mr. James McCollum's place, four miles from here, some weeks ago, several other pieces have been found on the same field. Mr. McCollum showed us the other day, one piece weighing four and another weighing twenty pennyweight, of very fine gold, which had been found. This is a cultivated field, and for several years pieces of gold have been picked up on it by persons at work, generally just after heavy rains. There surely must be a rich vein of gold in the hill.

The Hickory *Press* says: A frightful revenge was taken by a distracted lover in this county, last week. Jim Goforth has been courting a girl near Jugtown, Miss Susan Pointdexter.—Last Saturday night she flatly rejected his offer, when he grew frantic, ran up and caught her ear in his teeth. Her shrieks for help soon brought all the family to her assistance. The girl's father had to insert the pot hooks between Goforth's teeth and make the old woman hit him on the head with the door-pin before he could be made to loose his hold. The ear was so mutilated that Dr. Baker, who was called in, had to cut it off, and he now has it preserved in alcohol, where the curious may call and inspect it for themselves.

The Raleigh *News* says: Colonel T. J. Woodson, Mayor of Austin, and commander of the white troops in the Mississippi war, is a native of Warren county, and a graduate of Wake Forrest College in Wake county. His father resides in Raleigh.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: S. B. McLean, near this place, raised this year 22 bushels of oats from a peck of seed. The variety sown was red or rust proof. This shows what could be done by farmers in this county, if they would only try. This oat, to be grown successfully, should be sown in August.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad, N. C. Division, agress to sell tickets to the State Fair at the rate of 1½ cents per mile, good from the 8th to the 20th of October.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S GRAVE—Says a correspondent, up west, of the Wilson *Advance*: The Balsam Fir trees near the Peak have been cut down, so as to give a better view. Dr. Mitchell's grave is on the top, and has a small, thin, dark, rough, crumbling head-stone, with nothing whatever inscribed on it, not even his name, except the figures "6,711"—the height of the mountain as measured by him. On his fifth visit to this peak in June, 1857, for the purpose of confirming his barometrical by a trigonometrical measurement of the height, he was overtaken by a thunder-storm. Groping his way in the darkness of evening—his watch marked 19 minutes past 8 o'clock—he lost his footing, and fell forty feet into a deep pool that feeds the Sugar Camp Fork of Caney River. Two hundred mountaineers, searching for his body, found it eleven days afterwards, at the bottom of this pool. It was buried first in Asheville, and taken up a year afterwards and re-interred here; on which occasion, in the midst of a large concourse of people, Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, and President Swain, of the University, pronounced eloquent funeral orations.

Governor Swain has been dead six years. He and Miss Annie Swain, and David Swain, eight years old, and Richard Swain's first wife were buried in the old cemetery of this city. Today, under the direction of Gen. Atkins, Gov. Swain's son-in-law, the remains of the family were taken up and transferred to the city cemetery to a spot next to Gov. Worth's burial lot. Gov. Worth lies on one side of the carriage drive and Gov. Swain on the other. The Governor and Miss Annie were buried in metallic coffins. We hear that it was Miss Annie's request to be buried under the big cedar in the home garden at Chapel Hill. She was buried there, but when the family removed to this city they brought their dead along with them. *Crescent.*

Dr. Willie Parks, son of Col. Felix Parks, of Wilkes county, committed suicide in Jonesville, last Friday night, by stabbing himself in the heart. It is supposed he was affected with some mental derangement at the time. The deceased was a worthy young gentleman, highly esteemed by all.

In April, 1873, the water rose to an uncommon height in the Yadkin river, and covered what is called the second bottom, about eight miles below Wilkesboro, where the land has been long cultivated, and never flooded before. This was on the farm of Mr. Foster, on the South side of the river, and widow Ward on the North.

When the water subsided, many graves were washed over and bones left uncovered that were unknown before, though the ground had long been ploughed. A great deal of charcoal, too, was brought to light, as if camps had been made there; and, more difficult to explain, great quantities of *leaden musket balls* were found among the sand and pebbles at the bottom. They were found on both sides of the river and too numerous to suppose that they were shot by hunters killing game. There is no tradition of a skirmish there between Whites and Indians; or between the Whigs and Tories in the old Revolution. Who can explain it?—*Statesville American.*

SNAKE BITE AND DEATH.—Mr. John Payne, who resided in Alexander county, was bitten by a copperhead a few days ago and died in a few hours. It seems that Mr. Payne was about his barn engaged in stacking straw, which the thresher had left scattered, and being barefooted tramped about the snake without seeing it, and it bit him on the great toe between the nail and first joint. Whisky was administered freely but took no effect. He was some fifty years of age, and left five children to mourn their loss, who but a few months ago lost their mother.—*Statesville American.*

A. T. Mial, Esq., one of the best farmers in North Carolina, recently presented Wm. Haywood, colored, a beautiful silver medal "for the best cotton chopper on his farm, 1874." The darkey was really happy over his victory. Our friend Mial acted wisely in adopting this method of awarding a faithful laborer.—*Raleigh Agricultural Journal.*

The *Robesonian* says: Mr. P. G. Kinlaw, of this county, assisted by his brother, Joseph Kinlaw, Jr., and W. F. Brisson, killed the largest alligator in the Big Swamp in Robeson county, a short time since, that has ever been seen or heard of in that county. He was fifteen feet and one inch in length, and was supposed to weigh 600 pounds.

We regret to learn that one of our neighbors, Mr. Edmodd Baucum, had his foot caught in the gearing of a wheat thrasher, one day last week, and was badly damaged.—*Polkton Ansonian.*

Recent rains have been very propitious to crops of late corn. The yield of corn will be unusually large in Eastern North Carolina.

A Postoffice has been recently established at Melville, Alamance county, with J. R. Albright as Postmaster.

A colored man named Capell recently escaped from the Kinston jail and was drowned in attempting to cross Neuse River.

The Newbern section has been visited by the most severe hail-storm ever witnessed by the "oldest inhabitant."

Grasshoppers in large numbers have appeared in Edgecombe county and are said to be doing much damage to the corn and fodder crops.

DIED.

In this place, on Saturday last, Miss JOHANNA E. SHULTZ, in the 78th year of her age.

In Stokes County, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., just at sunset, Mrs. MARY ANN DAVIS, consort of Jasper W. Davis, aged 44 years 2 months and 15 days. She was a devoted wife, affectionate mother and died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.

Massacre of Christians.

The French periodical, *Missions Catholiques*, for the last of July, gives the first authentic and detailed narrative of the recent massacre of Roman Catholic native converts in China. The account, as translated for the London *Tablet* says:

The massacre broke out on the 25th of February, when the "literates,' as the persecuting party is called, opened the campaign by beheading two men in the service of Pere Doare and a Christian, whom they then threw into the river. The same day they burned the three villages of Trun-Lam, Fin-Vinh, and Ban-Tach, and massacred the inhabitants that were in them. Those who succeeded in escaping to the woods were hunted down with hounds, and brought back and killed on the following day. The river was covered over with dead bodies floating down it from the side of Lareg. At that time the murderers were masacreing the Christians of the parish of Holven, and were burning their villages. Those who took refuge in the cliffs of the neighborhood were hunted down and burned alive. The Grand Mandarin of Justice was at Sa Nam with 800 soldiers, but remained an inactive spectator of the massacre of the Christians of Nam-Duong, only a few of whom were able to escape.

The Literates, who were the heads of the militia appointed to massacre the Christians, say that the work of extermination carried out under the eyes of the mandarins was concerted between the court and the literates, and was done in reprisal for recent events. The mandarins have just received orders from the court not to employ any other means save those of persuasion to stop the murderers in their career. One of the chiefs, who had just caused two Christians to be murdered on the high road, went on the parade before the governor of the citadel, by whom he was dismissed with honor. On his return twenty women and children fell under the sword of this man and his followers. He had just come from offering sacrifice to the goddess of prostitution, to whom a famous temple that stands near the road is dedicated.

"In several localities they take an entire family—father, mother and children—bind them together with bamboos, and then fling the bundles of living humanity into the waves. First, however, they take care to cut off the man's head. The multitude of dead bodies thus fastened together, in groups of from eight to ten block up the principal river; but to the great surprise of everybody does not send forth any bad smell. There are then five parishes, containing 10,000 Christians, which have to be blotted out of the mission, namely: Lang-Thank-Huyen, Nam-Duong, Hoy-Yeu and Doreg-Taang.

"Many of the victims died in the midst of flames. A village of more than four-hundred Christians was attacked by the Literates, and soon became a prey to the flames. Among these 400 Christians there were 120, more or less, who succeeded in saving themselves by taking refuge in a large village near by. The remainder, about 300, were nearly all massacred. Two small villages of Christians, situated two hours' walk from the place at which I then was, were hemmed in by the pagans. The Mayor visited each house, numbered the Christians and forbade them, under threat of most severe punishment to go out of doors. A few of the Christian women attempted to go to market to keep themselves from starving; they never returned. Some pagan women who went with them say that the Christian women were captured and beheaded. Two men from one of these same villages hazarded a flight during the night. They passed the great river by swimming, and came to me to tell their misfortunes.

"'Alas,' writes Archbishop Gauthier, from whose letter this information is chiefly derived, 'I could do nothing but weep for them, being unable to do anything to succor them!' Two or three days afterwards I learned that all the men in the village had had their heads cut off, but the women and children were spared. And as their houses were intermingled with those of pagans, it was forbidden to burn them down."

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	90 a 1 00	Salt	1 70 a 1 80
Wheat,	1 35 a 1 45	" American,	0 00
Flour,	3 90 a 4 00	Candles ada.	18 a 20
Meal,	2½ a 3	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Chop,	2¼ a 2½	" Kerosene,	22 a 40
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Sheetings, Fries' B.	10
Pork,	7 00 a 8.00	" " A	10½
Lard,	12½ a 15	Yarn, Fries,	1 30 a 1 35
Eggs,	10 a 12½	Iron,	5½ a 6
Molasses,	34 a 45	Nails,	6 a 6½
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Calf Skins, green,	15 cts.
" Mount.	15 a 20	Tallow,	8 a 10
Butter,	15 a 20	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,	1 00 a 00	Clover Seed,	7 50 a 8 00
Apples, green,	02 a 50	Home grown;	0.00 a 0.00
dried,	4 a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Potatoes, sw.	75 a 00	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
" irish,	100 a 125	Shingles,	
Coffee,	25 a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.50
Sugar,	8 a 15	Hay, per cwt.	40 a 50
" crushed,	15 a 18	Rags,	2½ a
Dried peel., peach.,	10 a 20	Butter Beans,	13
Dried Blackberries,	9	Dried Cherries	20 to 25

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very Common,	$6.00 to $7.50
" Good, "	8.00 to 10.00
" Bright, "	12.00 to 20.00
" " Smokers,	20.00 to 30.00
Leaf— Common,	10.00 to 12.00
" Good,	12.00 to 15.00
" " Rich waxy,	15.00 to 20.00
" Common Bright	30.00 to 40.00
" Good,	40.00 to 50.00
" Fancy wrappers,	70.00 to 120

New York, Aug 18.—Cotton, 17 a 17¼; Flour, $4 00 to $4 50; Corn, 78 a 80; Wheat $1 40 a $1 45; Gold, $6.00 a $1 9¼

Charlotte, Aug. 18.— Bacon 12 a 13; Flour, $3 50 a $3 75; Corn, 90 a 92; Oats, 53 a 55; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Brandy, $2 00 a 2 25; Peas, $1 35 a 1.50; Lard, 12 a 13.

Richmond, Aug. 18.—Wheat, $1 00 a $1 45; Corn 00 a 92; Oats 57 a 00; Flour $7 00 a $7 50.

Fayetteville, Aug. 18.

LCOAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 a. m.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8, a. m.; due every day, except Monday, by 5.30, a. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; by 3, p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7, a. m. due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Panther Creek mail, *via* Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7, a. m.; due, by 8, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

☞ Dried Blackberries, 9 cents per pound.
Dried Cherries, 20 to 25 cents " "
Dried Apples, 4 to 10 cents " "
Dried Peaches Pealed 10 to 20 cents " "
Dried Peaches (½) Unpealed 6 cents " "

STORM.—An unusually heavy storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, passed over this place on Wednesday night, the 12th inst. The lightning struck in several places near town, causing considerable alarm, without any further injury, however.

KEEP A GOOD LOOKOUT.—Horse thieves are becoming quite too common in the Western part of the State. We are in favor of the law taking its course generally, but in such frequent aggravated cases, a more speedy punishment might have a wholesome effect. We would advise our friends, in town and country, to lock their stables before the horse is stolen and not after the mischief is done.

THE FRUIT TRADE has been quite brisk recently.

NEW WHEAT is coming in and offered at $1 40 to $1 50, but without effecting any considerable sales. A farmer was offered $1 30 for prime white wheat, but declined delivering at that price.

THE CORN CROP promises a better yield this fall than usual. The Yadkin river bottoms never looked finer.

THE CHURCH FESTIVALS on Sunday a week and on last Sabbath were very interesting, commemorating the remarkable revivals in the Moravian Church at Herrnhut, on the 15th and 17th of August, 1727, 147 years ago. The music on these occasions is very fine.

On last Sunday the children celebrated their annual festival, in commemoration of a similar awakening during the same year among the children of our Church.

In the afternoon, the funeral of Miss J. Shultz, aged more than 77 years, took place. Thus, on the same day, these children, on the threshold of life, were celebrating their festival, an aged sister was consigned to her last resting place.

WEST STREET BRIDGE is completed and the street graded so as to make a good crossing. The bridge is substantial and will be much used by our country friends west of town.

WE learn from the Raleigh *News* that the repairs and additions to the popular and excellent "Yarborough House" have been finished, except the office, which is also rapidly approaching completion.

One hundred and twenty-five rooms, elegantly furnished, are ready for the numerous guests who patronize this Hotel.

We can recommend the above House as first-class in every respect. Everything is neat and tidy and all the attention is given that can be desired.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber's stable, on Deep Creek, near Huntsville, Yadkin county, on the night of 23d of July, a light bay mule, black mane and tail, tail slightly crooked; feet turned outward. A scar may be seen on left shoulder, half way up, where the skin was torn by an iron spike. The mule is about 7 years old, trots short, and moves off rather stiffly. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the property.

The mule is supposed to have been taken into Rockingham county.

Address E. T. DAVIS,
Huntsville, Yadkin, Co., N. C.
Aug. 20, 1874.–34-2t.

☞ We are pleased to learn that our friend, A. H. Horton, is elected Superior Court Clerk of Wilkes county. It was a close vote. Horton, 1,151, Brown, 1,122, Marley, 18.

The Rads elected their whole county ticket with the above exception.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—A deaf woman with a child in her arms was thrown from the Railroad track, Tuesday morning, by the down train just beyond the 10 mile post, near Kernersville. The child is supposed to be fatally injured, but the mother may recover. The mother did not relinquish her hold on the child.

BURNT TO DEATH.—On Tuesday last, a woman in Greensboro, while endeavoring to kindle a fire, used kerosene oil too freely. The oil ignited and exploded the can, burning her so badly that she died.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS AT CLEMMONSVILLE.—A series of interesting meetings were held at the New Methodist Church at the above place. On Sunday a large number of people were in attendance.

The Liberty Baptist Association will convene on Friday, (to-morrow) at the new church recently erected at Clemmonsville. A very interesting time is anticipated, and a large congregation of people will be present on Sunday next.

WANTED. A GOOD MILLER to take charge of "Brushy Fork Mill." Good recommendations required. Apply to W. J. COOPER,
† Salem, N. C.

FRESH GRAPES DURING THE SEASON.—At C. W. Vogler's establishment can be had Linville's fine Grapes, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 10-1y.

ONLY 50 CENTS.—The PRESS for three months.

Thistle Edition Waverly Novels.

Sold only by subscription. Two Volumes per month. Apply to L. V. & E. T. Blum Agents, Salem, N. C.

LAST OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.

FUNERAL SERMON PREACHED ON THE 9th INST.

LARGE CONGREGATION OF PEOPLE PRESENT.

The Greatest Respect Manifested for the Deceased.

The funeral sermon of the Siamese Twins was preached by Elder Wm. Turner, at White Plains Meeting House, 4 miles south of Mt. Airy, on Sunday, 9th inst. A very large number of people, and many from a considerable distance, attended the service.

Born in Siam, in the year 1811, of poor parentage, they were induced at the age of 18, to come to this country by a Capt. Coffin, in 1829. During the long voyage the captain taught them to speak the English language tolerably well.

Their early years were spent in exhibiting themselves in this country and Europe, under the care of different persons, from which they accumulated a considerable income, which they invested in lands and bonds.

Naturally these Twins were intelligent, sprightly and very hospitable at their homes. They married in Wilkes county, and afterwards settled near Mt. Airy. They were highly esteemed as good citizens and their word was as good as their bond.

Much has been said to their detriment without any foundation whatever, and the general turnout of the neighborhood to pay them their last tribute of respect goes to show that where they were best known they were most esteemed.

They were considered good business men and conducted their affairs with more than usual success.

The families of the twins number as follows: Eng had 12 children, 5 daughters and 7 sons. Five dead and seven living.

Chang had 10 children, 7 daughters and 3 sons. Two of the daughters are dead and 8 living. Two of these, a girl and a boy, are deaf and dumb, and were educated at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh. The girl, now a young lady, is married to a tutor in the above institution, and now resides in Raleigh. The boy, a fine, handsome little fellow, is still going to school. Another daughter is married to a Mr. Bolejack. All the other children are unmarried.

The impression that the Twins adhered to their heathen faith, is certainly a mistake. They never connected themselves with any church, but acknowledged the supremacy of God, and our reconciliation with him through the death of Jesus Christ.

Ever since Chang was paralyzed, in mid ocean, on their return from their last tour of exhibition, he was peevish, like most other men would be under like circumstances.

On the day before their death, Chang was at his home, it being the last day of their three days' term at his house; although Chang was troubled with a distressing cough, they could not be persuaded to remain, but went to Eng's, and experiencing a very unpleasant night, sat up nearly all the time, watched by a servant. At the earnest solicitation of Eng, Chang finally laid down and almost immediately fell asleep. A short time thereafter he was noticed as struggling and the family were called and found him dead and Eng awake and perfectly conscious. Mrs. Chang was sent for and arrived a short time before Eng died, which was about two hours after his brother. Eng evinced no fear, but complained of being cold, and was aware of his approaching end. They reached the age of 63 years.

This last tribute of respect to the memories of two of the most remarkable twins of our time is due, as much has been said to their detriment and the circumstances attending their removal to Philadelphia are open wounds in the hearts of the families of the deceased. The appearance of the bodeis when they arrived from Philadelphia, were natural and but very little changed from the time they left home. The ligament was never severed.

Science has been satisfied, though at the expense of torturing the feelings of the family.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, July 26th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Charlotte,	7.45 P. M.	8.35 A. M,
" Air-line Junction,	8.15 "	8.56 "
" Salisbury,	10.44 "	10.54 "
" Greensboro,	2.15 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
" Danville,	5.13 "	3.36 "
" Dundee,	5.25 "	3.48 "
" Burkville,	11.30 "	
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P.M.	11.04 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	11.45 P. M.
" Burkville,	4.41 "	2.52 A.M.
" Dundee,	9.25 "	8.33 "
" Danville,	9.29 "	8.37 A.M.
" Greensboro,	12.20 A. M.	11.15 "
" Salisbury,	3.15 "	1.35 P.M.
" Air-line Junction,	6.15 "	3 50 "
Arrive Charlotte,	6. 22 A. M.	3 55 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	2.15 A. M	Arrive 11.15A.M
" Comp'y Shops,	4.00 "	Leaves 10.00 "
" Raleigh,	8.10 A. M.	" 5.51 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	10.20 "	" 2.30P.M

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro,	1.30, A. M.
Arrive at Salem,	3.30 A. M.
Leave Salem	9.20, P. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.30. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.35, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35. a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address
S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,
Diarrhœa, Boils, Soreness,
Lameness, Burns, Sprains,
Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
ETC.

CURED BY

POND'S EXTRACT

H. C. RICH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a co-partnership, under the title of H. C. RICH & Co., for the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally, to give them a call.

Our shoes can be found on sale at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE, on Main Street, next door to W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good, honest work.

H. C. RICH. G. A. RICH
Feb. 1. 1874. 6-tf.

POSTPONEMENT.

Sale of Valuable STORE HOUSE, DWELLING HOUSE AND LOTS,

On Main Street, Salem. N. C.

On the 25th day of August, 1874. under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to me by E. L. Hege and wife Mary J. Hege, on the 13th day of September, 1869, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a certain valuable LARGE BRICK STORE HOUSE, 2½ stories high, and basement 35 x 60 feet, brick counting and private room attached, 20 x 30 feet. Also BRICK STORE HOUSE, 2 stories high and basement; Ware House, Carriage House, and lot. Also the valuable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 32 x 42 feet 2 stories high, and basement, out houses and lot, on Main street, in Salem, N. C., bounded by the lots of Julius E. Mickey and Z. G. Hege, being the property upon which the said E. L. Hege now resides.

This is a most valuable and convenient property, and one of the best business stands in this section of country, being near the Railroad and Depot, and intermediate between the towns of Salem and Winston. Terms made known on day of sale.

R. A. KING TENNENT, Mortgagee.

In pursuance of an order of the U. S. District Court, I hereby join said Mortgagee in selling at said time and place all the right, title and interest of said Edward L. Hege which may vest in me as his Assignee in and to the above described real estate.

J. W. HUNTER, Assignee
of EDWARD L. HEGE, Bankrupt.
July 9, 1874. 28-tds.

LUMBER, SHINGLES and BRICK.

WE have now, and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a large lot of SAWED OAK AND PINE LUMBER of almost any size and quality, both *green and dried.*

We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates.

We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to build, with any material they may desire, in quantities large or small, immediately or at short notice.

PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.

FOGLE BROS.
Salem, N. C., May 28, 1874.-22-tf.

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

CRAFT & SAILOR, Proprietors,
RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to purchasers of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and STRAWBERRY, and RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ PRICE LIST now ready, with list of leading varieties. Send for it.

Address CRAFT & SAILOR,
30-tf. Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

COW LOST.

A short time since.—She has red sides, white back, with ends of horns sawed off, and a mark on one of her ears. Any person knowing of a cow answering above description, will please inform NATH. CROWDER,
Waughtown, Forsyth Co., N. C.
July 23, 1874.–30-tf.

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to
Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES

BASEBALL BOOKS for sale at the ALEM BOOK STORE,—only 10 cts.

Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the PRESS office.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOUT 200 pounds Long Primer like the following line, at 30 cents per pound.
Books and Stationery at the Bookstore.
Enquire at this office.

WRAPPING PAPER for sale at the Book Store.

J. E. MICKEY has just returned from the Northern cities, where he bought a large lot of SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, MATERIAL for CARRIAGES and HARNESS, HARDWARE, STOVES and TIN-WARE. 16

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has also, in person, selected the largest lot of MILLINERY GOODS and NOTIONS ever brought to this country. 16.

LIVER CURE.—"Simmons' Hepatic Compound or Liver Cure," to be had at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, wholesale and retail.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS
GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERGE.

LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish, These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of the customers.

☞ We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade goods,—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHURS, &c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our commoner grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock, whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

TIP TOP BARGAINS AT

Spring Greeting, 1874.

We call the attention of customers and the public generally to our new and very elegant

STOCK of GOODS

lately purchased in the Northern Cities at greatly reduced prices, and now

Complete in Every Department.

Our stock embraces every kind of general merchandise, and will be offered for sale at very short profits.

We call special attention to our extensive line of

DRESS GOODS

n new and attractive designs, including all descriptions of White Goods; and to our full assortment of Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, and Fancy Goods. Also to our Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, unrivalled for beauty and durability.

We have special inducements to offer in many kinds of goods, and Farmers and Mechanics, their wives and daughters, can be supplied with every needful article, at lower prices than they have paid since the war.

Our Stock is very complete, embracing many new and useful articles.

We shall continue our endeavors to win custom, and we tender to all our friends grateful thanks for numerous favors.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 28, 1874.— 18.

THE BOTTOM PRICES

SUMMER 1874 GOODS.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS CONSTANTLY ADDING

THE LATEST STYLES

"TO HIS ALREADY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK" OF

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

AND CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SOME NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

THE STRIPED QUEEN'S LAWNS, EXTRA FINE MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, GENAPINE, SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES AND GREY SULTANA surpass anything offered heretofore.

Also large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, new styles.

☞ Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., June 18th, 1874.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.,

Have received their recent purchase of Goods, and their

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

IS NOW

FULL AND COMPLETE

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

They tender to their many friends and customers their thanks for the very liberal share of patronage hitherto extended to them, and solicit them to call and see them again, and often

THEY BARTER FOR, AND PROMISE THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Grain, Plank, Rags, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Bacon, &c., in short all sorts of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Salem, N. C., May, 1874. 23—

THE SPRING TRADE

IS OPEN, AND

J. BLICKENDERFER,

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

It is unnecessary to name all the different lines of goods in Store; it is enough to say that anything ever found in a

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE CAN BE HAD HERE.

☞ New Styles of Goods received every few days.

J. BLICKENDERFER,
Salem, N. C. May 7, 1874. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Are sole agents in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties for the sale of "WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO," and "SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO."

Also keep for sale "GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS," PERUVIAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER and other fertilizers.

Agents for the FARMER'S FRIEND and WATT PLOWS. We guarantee every plow sold to give satisfaction. ☞ All Fertilizers and Plows are sold at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

Greensboro Cooking Stoves, at Factory Prices.

Our Ware-houses are on Shallow Ford Street, one door west of our Store, the other on the east side of town, at the terminus of the Railroad.

☞ **Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company**

February, 19, 1874.–8tf.

LASH'S WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.,

HAS BEEN GREATLY ENLARGED, and is now the largest in the State, with TEN SKY-LIGHTS, and has superior arrangements for SHOWING TOBACCO. This establishment has a good

Camp Ground, Stalls, and a well of Water on the premises.

We have now large orders for Tobacco to fill from manufacturers in Baltimore and other places, which will enable us to get the very highest prices for Tobacco.

We have with us, O. C. SMITH, the popular Auctioneer; H. B. GOLDING, Floor Manager, and J. P. HANNAH, General Canvasser.

☞ Give us a call when you bring your Tobacco to Winston. All we ask is a fair trial, and we guarantee satisfaction to all with whom we have dealings.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, we remain, Very Respectfully,
Winston, N. C., Feb. 26, 1874.–9tf LASH & BAIRSTON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Ashland, the **Home of Henry Clay,** and *Old Transylvania University,* the sites of several Colleges. *Six Colleges* in operation, with their separate faculties, 30 *Professors* and Instructors, with an average of more than **600** *Students* each session since the war. Fees very low. Good boarding from $2 to $5 per week. Sessions begin *Second Monday in September.* For catalogues or other information address, enclosing stamp.

J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Ky. U. Lexington, Ky

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Next Session will begin Sept. 24, 1874.

Healthy location. Moral atmosphere. Strict discipline. Thorough teaching. Moderate charges.—Seven professors. For catalogue or information, apply to J. R. BLAKE, Chairman of the Faculty.

Post Office, Davidson College, N. C.

RICH FARMING LANDS

IN NEBRASKA,

NOW FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

TEN YEARS CREDIT, INTEREST ONLY 6 PER CENT.

Send for "The Pioneer,"

A handsome Illustrated paper, containing the HOMESTEAD LAW. A NEW NUMBER just published.—Mailed free to all parts of the world. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEB.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the MOST BEAUTIFUL *in* STYLE *and* PERFECT *in* TONE EVER MADE. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* BEST EVER PLACED IN ANY ORGAN. *It is produced by an* EXTRA SET *of* REEDS, PECULIARLY VOICED, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic Vesper & Orchestral Organs *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* BEST MADE, *and* COMBINE PURITY *of* VOICING *with* GREAT VOLUME *of* TONE. SUITABLE *for* PARLOR, CHURCH *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have GREAT POWER *and a* FINE SINGING TONE, *with* ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. THESE ORGANS *and* PIANOS *are* WARRANTED *for* 6 YEARS. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* CASH, *or* PART CASH *and* BALANCE *in* MONTHLY *or* QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN *in* EXCHANGE. AGENTS WANTED *in* EVERY COUNTY *in the* U. S. *and* CANADA. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed.*

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. P. O. Box 3567.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free—Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male or Female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable samples free. Address, with 6c return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburgh, N. Y. 31-4w.

POSTPONEMENT!

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

DAY FIXED
AND
A FULL DRAWING ASSURED
—ON—
Monday, 30th November, 1874.

LAST CHANCE
FOR
AN EASY FORTUNE!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all.—The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

IS THE LAST WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THIS CHARTER AND BY THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

Monday, 30th November,

that the music will be the best the country affords, and that

20,000 CASH GIFTS,

AGGREGATING

$2,500,000.

will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		75,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
5 CASH GIFTS,	$20,000 each,	100,000
10 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	150,000
15 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	140,000
20 CASH GIFTS,	5,000 each,	100,000
25 CASH GIFTS,	4,000 each,	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS,	3,000 each,	90,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	2,000 each,	100,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	1,000 each,	100,000
240 CASH GIFTS,	500 each,	120,000
500 CASH GIFTS,	100 each,	50,000
19,000 CASH GIFTS,	50 each,	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	$ 50 00
Halves,	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1,000 00

Persons wishing to invest should order promptly, either of the home office or our local Agents.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 6, 1874.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to
PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements to HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

FOR SALE

BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

NEW LOT OF LAMP SHADES.

At Zevely's

HOME LIFE
IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE" and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. HOME LIFE" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best book," "full of precious thoughts," "Truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," &c. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding, and for rapid sale unsqualed. **AGENTS, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen,** wanted in every county; $75 to $100 per month. Send for circular.

ZEIGLER & M'CURDY,
518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
14

Farmers Attention!

THE ADVANCE MOWER!

Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient.
Warranted to give Satisfaction.

PRICE $120.

THE ADVANCE MOWER is again offered to farmers of the Carolinas, as being the best adapted to the South, where a machine of any kind, to be efficient, must be built of strong materials, yet of easy draft. The Advance Mower was built with these facts full in view, therefore to make a Mower both light, yet strong and durable, the manufacturers of the Advance have saved neither time nor expense and have built the entire machine of iron enclosing all the gearing in an iron case, so as to exclude all dirt from the journals, gearing, &c.

The Advance is no new and untried machine, but one that is favorably known in almost every county in North Carolina and in all kinds of localities, from the swamps of Eastern North Carolina to the rugged mountains of the Blue Ridge. Send for circular to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

15-tf

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

CHAS. W. VOGLER,

S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND COMMON CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., &c.

FINE CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

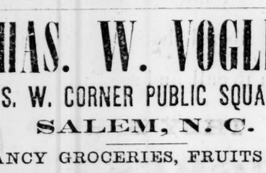
COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRUGS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, PORTEMONNAIES, &c., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874.-6.

HERRINGS SAFES!

HAVE proved their worth in more than one thousand accidental fires, preserving a vast amount of property. Their superior ty fully demonstrated in the GREAT FIRES of CHICAGO, BOSTON, and PORTLAND.

30,000 FRANCS

HERRING  SAFES

Awarded at the Paris Exhibition to

THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD!!!

HERRING'S NEW PATENT

CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFES!

Patent high and low steel-welded, combined with Patent Franklinite. Proof against the blow-pipe, as well as the drill. With Patent Hinged Tongue and Grooved Door and Patent Rubber-Packed Flange. Proof against wedges, nitro-glycerine and gunpowder.

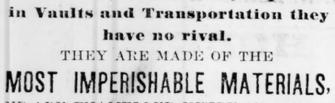
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
HERRINGS & FARREL,
251 & 252 Broadway, cor. Murray St., New York.
807 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,
60 & 62 Sunbury St., Boston,
48 State St., Chicago,
53 Camp St., New Orleans.
March 12, 1874.-11-6m.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC
BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE
MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS,
AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE
ROSEWOOD FINISH



When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY
PATTERSON & CO,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
Largest Stock Kept in the County.
SALEM, N. C.
Feb. 12, 1874.-7tf.

THE FAVORITE HOE REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

[42-]

Iron in the Blood

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing* Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,** ***and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has* PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
Aug. 7 1873. 1y.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Spring and Summer
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment o LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1874. 16-tf.

C. A. SIMMONS OUT AGAIN WITH HIS GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND
OR
LIVER CURE,

For all derangements of the Kidney's, Skin, Stomach, Bowels, &c., it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless and effective. This medicine is pronounced by Dr. C. A. SIMMONS, the former proprietor of Simmons' Liver Regulator, as being far superior to it or any other Liver Medicine now offered the public. For sale wholesale and retail at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, at Manufacturer's prices.

E. L. KING & SONS, Columbia, S. C.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.
April 9, 1874.-15-12m.

White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR
WHITE WASH BRUSHES
Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
May 21, 1874.

Family Bibles,

Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

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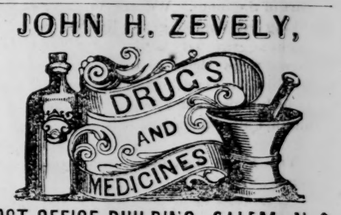

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